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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

BREEKERS STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—
REV. J. A. LEE. Morning and evening.CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES.—BISHOP KER-
PORT. Morning and evening.CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION.—BOARD OF
CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH.—REV. WM. R.
CARR. Evening.CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION.—BISHOP VAIL.
Morning.CHRIST CHURCH.—ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW YORK
TRIST CHURCH. Evening.CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION.—REV. R. O.
FALGOUT. Morning and afternoon.CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.—REV. J. M. PELLMAN.
Morning and evening.EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—REV. G. F.
KROEGER. Morning and evening.EVERETT ROOMS.—SPIRITUALISTS. MRS. ALLEN.
Morning and afternoon.PORT-SECOND STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—
REV. DR. SCOTT. Morning and evening.FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT.—REV. J. H.
HARRISON. Morning and evening.FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. H. M.
GALLAGHER. Evening.JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH.—THE 100TH ANNIV-
ERSARY OF ITS DEDICATION. Morning, afternoon and evening.MEMORIAL CHURCH OF BISHOP WAINWRIGHT.—
RIGHT REV. BISHOP OF MICHIGAN. Evening.PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.—SUNDAY SCHOOL.—ADDRESSER
Afternoon.SEVENTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. W. P.
CORBIT. Morning and evening.ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH.—REV. THOS. M. MARTIN.
Morning and evening.

TRINITY CHURCH.—BISHOP ATKINSON. Morning.

TRINITY CHAPEL.—ADDRESSER. Evening.

UNIVERSITY—Washington square.—REV. S. S. SNOW.
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Evening.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, October 25, 1868.

THE NEWS.

The London press of yesterday comment variously on the recent speeches of Minister Johnson and Lord Stanley at Liverpool. The *Times* thinks Mr. Johnson's charity toward Mr. Laird, who constructs the Alabama, applies equally to Semmes, who sailed her. The *Times* believes that England and the United States will be united without the ghost of a quarrel.

The *Avenir National*, the democratic organ of Paris, says that Ferdinand has declined the offer of the Spanish crown. It is asserted that the Duke of Montpensier would accept it.

The owner of the emigrant ship *Leibnitz*, who was prosecuted in Hamburg for cruelty to passengers during a voyage to New York, has been acquitted.

Despatches from Australia state that the authorities have positive proof that the attempt to assassinate Prince Alfred was the result of a deeply laid plot.

South America.

Later advices from the seat of war in Paraguay state that President Lopez has arrived at Villena.

Cuba.

The insurgents in Cuba received another severe check a few days since. They attacked a Spanish gunboat which had just arrived at Manatí, but were quickly defeated. The town was burned. The police of Havana have captured a Dominican and a government official, who, pretending to act as guides, led the troops into an ambush, in which four soldiers were taken prisoners and murdered. The city of Havana is quiet, although some uneasiness exists on account of the alarming reports in circulation. The Captain General has taken every precautionary measure to insure tranquillity, and as soon as the rainy season is over will commence an active campaign against the insurgents.

California.

Our despatches from California contain particulars of the effects of the late earthquake in the interior of the State. The old Mission of San José is a heap of ruins. The villages of San Leandro and Hayward's are nearly destroyed, and the damage to Redwood City and San José is also very great. At Los Angeles, in the southern part of the State, but slight shocks were experienced, and in the State of Nevada the earthquake was not felt.

The United States Sub-Treasurer in San Francisco shipped to the Treasury Department on Friday \$500,000 in gold, making \$8,000,000 in gold shipped by him since the 1st of January.

Miscellaneous.

About eleven o'clock on Friday night, as the passenger train going north on the Hudson River Railroad was nearing the village of Greenbush, opposite Albany, the smoking car, of two green coaches, and two sleeping cars were thrown from the track and completely demolished. One lady passenger was instantly killed and another passenger fatally injured, so that he died soon after. About forty passengers were more or less injured. The accident is attributed to carelessness on the part of the railroad company in not removing a defective rail.

A despatch from Little Rock reports the shooting of Hon. James H. Hinde, member of Congress from the second district of Arkansas, while travelling through Monroe county. Mr. J. P. Brooks, who was in company with Mr. Hinde, is reported wounded, but not fatally. James Cooley is said to have been wounded in the same county a few days since. Another despatch says these reports are discredited in Little Rock.

Another riot occurred last night in New Orleans in which four lives were lost. A negro club passed down St. Charles street followed by a mob of white men. Upon reaching Canal street the riot commenced, and both clubs speedily dispersed. Three negroes were killed, and it is reported that one white man was also shot. The origin of the disturbance is not stated.

On the 20th inst. about fifty negroes entered the town of Dardanelle, Ark., and commenced firing into the houses of the white residents. The fire was returned and the negroes driven out of town. No casualties are reported.

The steamship *Tillie*, from this port for Galveston, disabled her machinery when off the Florida coast, and in attempting to enter the harbor of Fernandina, Friday, she was struck in a north breaker. Her deck load was thrown overboard and the vessel towed into port by another steamer.

General Cassius Fairchild, United States Marshal of Wisconsin, died in Milwaukee yesterday from the effects of a wound received at the battle of Bull Run.

It is reported that the express robbers, Morton and Thompson, now in the Sandwich (Canada) jail, have compounded with the express companies by refunding \$35,000 of the stolen money.

William C. Kirkham, Agent for the Freedmen's Bureau for Northeastern Texas, was murdered at Houston, Texas, on the 7th inst.

The City.

At yesterday's session of the Protestant Episcopal General Convention the principal business transacted was the passage of a new canon for the presentment and trial of ministers for certain offences defined, and the discussion of another in regard to marriage and divorce.

On the 20th ult. Mr. Thomas Lynn, a grocer of Newark, N. J., came to this city for the purpose of purchasing goods, expecting to return the same evening, but has not since been heard of. Mr. Lynn was passionately attached to his family, had \$70,000 to his credit in bank, and as he had no reason for leaving it is feared he has met with foul play. When he left home he took with him \$300.

Some three months ago S. H. Germain, importer

of watches, jewelry, &c., made the acquaintance of a young Hungarian of most insinuating address, and who eventually persuaded Mr. Germain to entrust him with goods to the value of \$17,000, which the Hungarian took to Chicago to dispose of. Mr. Germain has heard nothing of his customer since his departure for Chicago, although he has had detectives searching for him for the last two months.

The Gamble poisoning case, which has caused so much excitement in Rockland county for several weeks past, has at length been decided by the discharge of the accused—Mr. Gamble and Mrs. Hujus. After the discharge by Justice Bogert the evidence was laid before the Grand Jury of Rockland county, but that body failed to find anything in it upon which to bring an indictment and the suspected parties were accordingly set at liberty.

In accordance with the retrenchment policy of the government in reducing the status of the navy to a peace basis, all seamen, ordinary seamen and landmen on board the receiving ship at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, who had less than two years to serve, have been discharged. The shipments for the apprentice branch of the service have been discontinued, and such of the youth as desired it have been discharged. The whole number of employees at the Brooklyn Navy Yard is 1,276.

Yesterday morning Eliza Kerrigan, wife of Patrick Kerrigan, of 14 Mulberry street, died at the hospital from the effects of burns received from her clothing taking fire. The Kerrigans were quarrelling on Tuesday, when Kerrigan seized a kerosene lamp and threw it at his wife. The lamp broke and its contents were scattered over Mrs. Kerrigan, setting her clothes on fire, burning her terribly on the arms, neck and body.

The work of removing the furniture and papers of the County Clerk's office to the rooms in the new Court House commences to-morrow, from which time the business of the department will be conducted in the new quarters.

The case of the United States vs. Benj. R. Rosenberg for furnishing fraudulent naturalization papers came up before Commissioner Osborn yesterday. A most exciting legal tilt occurred between the counsel for the prosecution and those for the defence, which occupied most of the day, so that but four witnesses could be examined. The case was adjourned until Tuesday next.

The California steamer *Henry Chauncey* sailed for Panama yesterday with 922 passengers and over 1,000 tons freight, consisting principally of machinery, much of it being locomotive wheels and fittings.

The aggregate amount of business consummated in commercial circles yesterday was light, though there was considerable activity in some departments of trade. Cotton was in active demand for all purposes and prices were firm at 25½c. for middling upland. Coffee was quiet, but firmly held. Sugar was freely sought after for refining and speculation, and prices advanced ½c. per lb. On Chicago flour was slow of sale and prices were materially lower. Wheat was dull and nominal and 4c. 4c. lower. Corn and oats were in moderate demand and 1c. lower. Rye was about 5c. lower. Western selling at \$1.51. Pork was in active request, but lower, closing at \$27.40 and \$27.45. Beef and lard were quiet and heavy. Petroleum, crude (in bulk), was scarce and ½c. higher, while refined was in fair demand and steady. Naval stores were quiet and generally heavy. Freight was quiet but firmer. Whiskey was dull and unchanged.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Erasmus Corning and C. Van Benthuysen, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Captain E. R. Hitchcock, of the United States Army, is at the St. Charles Hotel.

Captain J. Robertson, of the British Army, Montreal, and Captain Holcomb, of the United States Army, are at the St. Julian Hotel.

General R. Gibson, of New Orleans, and General Jenifer, of Maryland, are at the New York Hotel.

General T. Moore, of the United States Army, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

General W. G. Ely, of Connecticut; Rev. F. M. Baker, of Richmond, Va., and R. C. Pruyn, of Albany, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General Carroll and Captain J. S. Whorton, of the United States Army, and Dr. W. Scott, of Kentucky are at the Coleman House.

The Revolution in Spain.—The Position of the Church.

Our latest news from Europe is in the highest degree encouraging as to the prospects of the revolutionary movement in Spain. Up to the present moment matters have progressed in a manner which almost makes us doubt whether the popular estimate of the Spanish character which has long been entertained is not altogether wrong. We have for some generations been taught to believe that the main cause of the backwardness of that really fine country was the result of the gross ignorance and mental imbecility of the people of all ranks and classes. The wise and statesmanlike course which has been pursued by the Provisional Junta, and the unanimity of sentiment which has since the commencement of the revolution pervaded the entire nation, force the question whether we have not been unduly depreciating Spanish intellect. We cannot get over the testimony which has been given by every intelligent traveller in that country since the times of the Great Charles and his successor, Philip. The testimony has been uniform and unvarying that an opportunity enjoyed during the days of Spanish splendor and conquest was recklessly flung away, and that the power and the riches of that magnificent empire, on which the sun never set, should have served no higher or better purpose than that of building up the power of the Church and, through the Church, of enslaving and enfeebling Spanish intellect. No one can deny that darkness has long brooded over Spain, and that of all the European nations she has been the most hopelessly backward. It is at the same time possible that we have not paid sufficient attention to the fact that agencies are at work which have in a remarkable manner changed the conditions under which knowledge is disseminated. The last ten years in Europe have been years of wondrous activity and change. Steam, the printing press, the electric telegraph have given to hours the power and importance once possessed only by years. Many of the changes which are now taking place every day would, fifty years ago, have been regarded as simply miraculous. The old prophetic language of Scripture, "Many shall run to and fro and knowledge shall be increased," has but to change its tense to be truthfully descriptive of the facts of the day. From the influence of these new agencies Spain has not been wholly exempt, and if she succeeds in carrying this revolution to a satisfactory conclusion she will have given the best answer possible to those who despise the brains and culture of her children.

After all, however, it is not to be denied that, as compared with the other nations of Europe, or, indeed, with any nation anywhere at all representative of Western civilization, Spain has lagged far behind. Intellectually she is certainly the most backward of all the Western nations. Nor is it difficult to understand why it should be so. In no nation of modern times has the Church wielded so tremendous a power as she has wielded in Spain. In no nation has that power been so misused. It would not be difficult to show, did space permit, why in that country such power was acquired. Suffice it to say that when Spain, after long years of effort, came

forth united and victorious from her contest with the Moors, the Church, not unnaturally, claimed the glory and reaped a large harvest of wealth and power. The position of the Church was improved, her power increased, her wealth multiplied by the discovery and conquest of the Indies. It was a privilege claimed by every successful Castilian adventurer, when he returned to the Old World laden with the spoils of the New, to found a chapel or dower some ancient shrine. The spirit of the old Crusaders survived in Spain long after it had died out in the rest of Europe. It was this spirit that drove the infidel from Spanish soil. It was this spirit that gave the Indies to the Spanish crown and that so mightily swelled the army of the faithful. It was the same spirit that pampered and spoiled the Spanish Church. Gorged with wealth, puffed up with vanity and pride, it soon forgot or despised its proper mission. In place of training the intellect and heart, it lent its powerful influence to check all freedom of thought and inquiry. To the Spanish Church we owe the fires of the Holy Inquisition—an institution which in Spain and in Flanders made the day horrible and the night hideous for many a weary year, and which, more than any other cause or causes, repressed and finally crushed out the growing liberties of the South of Europe. This Church up to the present moment has been the curse of Spain. It has not only held the people in intellectual bondage, it has broken their spirit, and in 1812, 1820, 1836 and every subsequent period it has, in alliance with despotism, successfully crushed out their hopes. It is, therefore, the one hopeful thing in connection with this revolution that the clergy so far have been found to be powerless.

We are far from sanguine that the Church may not yet prove a stumbling-block in the way of the revolution. That Church is very bad and very rotten which has not a strong hold on the minds and hearts of the peasant classes, and to control the peasant classes in a country like Spain is to control the bulk of the population. It is already known that the revolutionary leaders have resolved to confiscate large sections of the property of the religious orders. To confiscate church property where a Church is not alien is always a dangerous experiment. It proved a great source of misery to France. It was a hazardous experiment in Mexico. It has yet to be known whether it will not prove the rock on which Italian unity will split. We have no hesitation in saying that the State Church principle is doomed; but the question now before us is, whether in such countries as Italy and Spain the hour of doom has yet struck. We shall be glad to know that it has. Meanwhile it is well to look facts in the face. If the Spanish reformers can set their heel on the Church the revolution will be a lasting success. If the Spanish Church is allowed to come forth again in its might the revolution of 1868 will be found to be as fruitless as the many others which have gone before it. This, rather than the relative merits of monarchy and republicanism—this, rather than who shall be chief of the State, is the question which Spaniards have to solve.

The Episcopal Convention and the Pope.

It would appear that the Protestant Episcopal Convention entertains the idea of addressing a letter to Pius the Ninth, as "Bishop of Rome," which is now awaiting signatures at Trinity Church, with reference to the invitation so generously extended by the Holy Father to all the outside Churches to come into the one fold, under the auspices of the Ecumenical Council to be held in Rome next year. Anything that savors of harmony in these disturbed and mixed up times is acceptable. To see the lion lying down with the lamb would be a delightful spectacle. Why should not the American Episcopal Church respond to the call of the Roman See? The Presbyterian Church in England has already established a precedent. Long before the Pope proposed the union of the Churches the London organ of the Presbyterians in England suggested that he, as chief bishop of the Church, should issue such an invitation, and offered to send a delegation to Rome in response. Since the time when Henry the Eighth changed his title of *Defensor Fidei* to *Defender of the Faith*, joined hands with Luther and Germany and became a greater secessionist than Jeff Davis, there has been no direct communication between the outsiders and the Papal See. But the old saw says "it is never too late to mend." There were no telegraphs or railroads in the days of Bluff Harry and bluffer Martin Luther. We can make both ends meet much easier now than in those days. The Pope proposes it. The Presbyterians of England suggest it. Why does not the Episcopal Convention of the United States give over its milk-and-water discussions about candles, censers and little boys' muslin robes, and take hold of the new idea—new at least in our day—promulgated from Rome and suggested in London, that all men can live in Christian unity, sheltered in one fold and protected by one shepherd. If some such sensible notion as this was entertained by the Episcopal Convention it might accomplish something better for religion and morality than the frivolities with which its time has been occupied.

STREMBOW AND RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.—Another accident is recorded to-day, involving death and maiming to several persons by an unexplained mishap on the Hudson River Railroad. Coming so closely on the accident on the Sound, it tends to keep up a lively interest in the fate of absent friends who may be compelled to travel by steam.

The facts in connection with the collision between the steamer *Continental* and the propeller *Northampton*, which we published very fully yesterday, show that there must have been a culpable neglect of duty on the part of the officers of either vessel. It remains for the proper authorities to see that the whole matter is thoroughly investigated. It is not for us to pronounce judgment or express any opinion in advance of the elucidation of the details. It is enough to say that an accident, which put in imminent peril hundreds of lives was clearly the result of carelessness and disregard of the laws which define the duties of masters of vessels navigating our waters. It remains now to determine who is to blame in this transaction and to inflict such punishment upon the delinquent parties as may serve to

deter others from like carelessness in future. The same is to be said of the railroad disaster. We indulge a faint hope that these matters may not be allowed to drop with the mere record of the casualties.

Reverdy Johnson as a Peacemaker.

Honey is sour compared with the sweetness with which our Minister to England, Reverdy Johnson, besmeared over and over again the question of the Alabama claims at all the feasts and festivals of which he appears to be the honored guest. At the recent demonstration in Liverpool the representatives of the rival parties in England, Lord Stanley, the Foreign Secretary, and Gladstone, the acknowledged leader of the opposition, were also participants. So was Mr. Laird, M. P., the gentleman who fitted out the Alabama—that pirate of the seas whose career so many American merchants have cause to deplore. In the history of our diplomacy there is nothing so plausible and amiable as the spoken utterances of Mr. Johnson. If pleasant words can heal international difficulties, surely Mr. Johnson is just the man to make everything square between Great Britain and the United States. But it is evident that Lord Stanley, judging from his speech at the Liverpool banquet, does not regard the matter as settled. Where Mr. Johnson cosily and sanguinely affirms Lord Stanley only cautiously hopes. A few points have been partially arranged, he says, but he trusts that "Mr. Johnson and I" can settle the matter satisfactorily. Lord Stanley declines to say that two of the impending points of difference between the two governments have been absolutely settled and disposed of, because it remains with the American government to ratify the views of Minister Johnson. What these two points are is not defined by either of the diplomatic orators. That Mr. Johnson is quite sanguine of success in his diplomatic connections appears evident from his language; but comparing one spokesman with the other, it does not appear that Lord Stanley is in entire accord with Mr. Johnson as to the certainty of an amicable arrangement.

As far as we here on this side of the Atlantic are concerned, the post-prandial pleasantries of our Minister and Lord Stanley assume a very meagre aspect compared with the vital question as to whether the three hundred thousand millions of dollars—more or less—which our merchants have lost by the direct interference of Great Britain with our trade on the ocean during the war by fitting out privateers in the service of the confederacy, and the thousands of millions more to which extent our shipping interest has suffered since that time, are to be paid. Apart from the elegant banquets, the eloquent speeches, the political devices of British politicians to make these omissions to the American Minister the occasion of a bid for popularity, the question which we desire to see answered is this: Are we going to be paid our money, or are we not? All else connected with these omissions is mere flummery. We can read with appreciation the finished oratory of Stanley, the two-edged rhetoric of Gladstone, the exquisite play of both these accomplished orators and statesmen on the chessboard of politics—all the more keen and careful play just now that the interests of the parties they respectively represent are on the eve of a settlement, are in the balance between triumph and discomfiture—but the material point for us is the payment of the claims resulting from the piratical invasion upon our commerce created and encouraged by British statesmen, members of Parliament and ship-builders like Mr. Laird, who, on the occasion of the banquet at Liverpool, appeared prominently in the twofold capacity of the builder of the Alabama and the bosom friend of Reverdy Johnson. While we are not very forcibly impressed with Mr. Johnson's calibre as a diplomatist when pitted against such sagacious heads as the British politicians he has fallen in with, we cannot refuse to give in our adhesion to the opinion that his attributes as a peacemaker of the most saccharine order are unquestionable. We only hope that he will succeed in settling the Alabama claims to the satisfaction of the many American citizens who are interested in the matter, and with due regard to the dignity of the government he represents.

Seymour's Soothing System—Blair Don't See It.

A copperhead organ or